

Army Reserve

Special Edition 2001



DESERT SHIELD / DESERT STORM
COMMEMORATIVE EDITION



Army Reserve

Special Edition 2001

Since 1954. America's largest circulating military magazine

A Collection of Previously Published Articles

Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Plewes

Chief, Army Reserve

Col. Gary M. Profit

Director, Public Affairs & Liaison Directorate

Al Schilf

Chief, Public Affairs Branch

Master Sgt. Vicki L. Washington

Editor-in-Chief

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The Persian Gulf Conflict

What a Difference a Decade Makes

Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Plewes



This year marks the tenth anniversary of the Persian Gulf Conflict. This was a turning point for the modern Army Reserve in many ways.

For one thing, it dramatically demonstrated to the world that the Army Reserve was a vastly different force from what it was in the post-Vietnam era.

Twenty years before Desert Shield and Desert Storm, the Army Reserve was in sad shape. The failed attempt by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara to merge the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard, combined with the Johnson Administration's decision not to mobilize the reserve components, resulted in a force neglected and forgotten. Our equipment had been stripped for the war fighters in Vietnam. We could not modernize nor attract the recruits we needed. Seventy percent of Army Reserve Centers were inadequate.

Leaders came forward at this point, men with vision like Army Chiefs of Staff Creighton Abrams and Fred Weyand, who were determined to make the Army Reserve so essential to the Army that it could never be overlooked again. And that is just exactly what happened. The proof of this came in 1990.

When the Army started to move out to the Persian Gulf, Army Reserve soldiers, on their own, started to report to ports. They knew they were needed now by the Army. Official orders could follow.

Those orders did come and they came quickly. The Army knew what capabilities the Army Reserve had and it knew that without us it could not get its forces in place to defend Saudi Arabia, sustain them there, or conduct offensive operations.

More than 84,000 citizen-soldiers of the Army Reserve were mobilized to support Desert Shield and then Desert Storm. This was the largest call-up since the Korean War 40 years earlier. Army Reserve men and women performed magnificently in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and at home. All of our veterans can be rightly proud of what they did for the victory over Saddam Hussein.

As dramatic as was our role during the conflict, what

happened after the conflict is even more dramatic because we see the results of that every day.

The Persian Gulf War was a return to the traditional use of the Army Reserve. A conflict is thrust upon us, as in Korea, or is approaching, as in World War II, and the Army Reserve is called up. When the conflict ends, Army Reservists go home and wait for the next emergency.

Those who have served in the Army Reserve since 1991 know we have not been doing much waiting. The Army Reserve has been kept constantly in use since the Gulf War. The United States has not been in a constant state of war since 1991 but we have been busy preventing war, bringing peace to troubled regions, providing humanitarian assistance and doing numerous other things.

Yes, one reason we are so busy is that the Army got smaller after the Gulf War and needed the Army Reserve to do all its missions. We, too, got smaller. The Army Reserve today is more than 36 percent smaller than it was ten years ago. We also underwent a major transformation in structure during that decade, turning ourselves into a more streamlined force better able to carry out the increased workload.

Fewer soldiers and more missions are not the primary reasons for the end of the Army Reserve as a "for emergency use only" organization. I believe the main reason for our increased use is that Army Reserve units and soldiers have shown and continue to show every day that we can do the job and do it very well. We do the job so well that we are no longer an afterthought; in case after case, we are many times the first choice. We are a first choice ready at the beginning, which is another reason for increased use.

Again, what we do are not just those "only needed in wartime" skills. We do those things, of course, but we also provide the capabilities and support the Army and the Nation need continuously, in peace and war, in garrison and in the field. It is not mere rhetoric when our leaders say that the Army cannot do its missions without the Army Reserve, it is a simple statement of fact.

The essential, engaged and ready Army Reserve of today is a legacy of the Army Reserve of the Gulf War. As we work to transform the Army and the Army Reserve, we shall not forget that legacy or the citizen-soldiers who gave it to us.

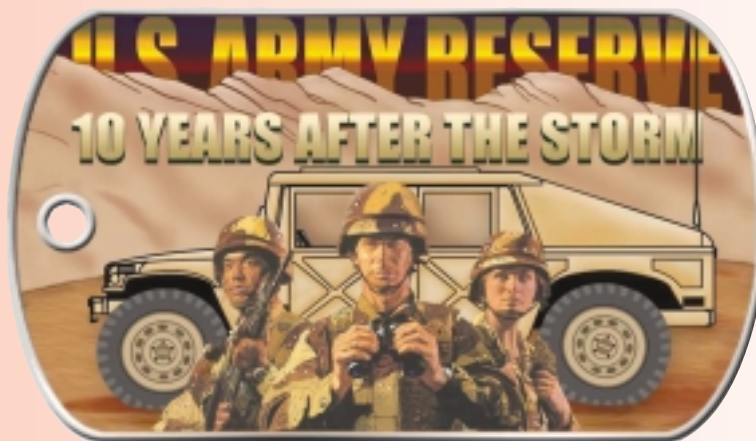
Editor's Note:

The Tenth Anniversary of Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm is the most significant observance in the history of the Army Reserve to date. The Gulf War was a watershed event for the Army Reserve, the culmination of the Army's Total Force Policy.

Task Force Ten, a team of public affairs professionals from across the country, was assembled to tell the story. With nearly 100 of combined experience including the Gulf War, Bosnia and humanitarian operations worldwide, this group planned and executed the Army Reserve's commemoration of its role in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. They are Lt. Col. Jeff Keane, 94th Regional Support Command (RSC), Director, Lt. Col. Jack Pagano, Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA), Broadcast Operation Officer, Maj. Mike Walton, 88th Regional Support Command, Deputy Director, 1st Lt. Steven Alvarez, 99th RSC, Media Relations Officer, Sgt. Major Beth Lyle, 94th RSC, Task Force Sergeant Major, Master Sgt. Kathy Wright, IMA, Staff Writer, and Sgt. 1st Class Bill Sutherland, 99th RSC, Community Relations NCO.

A special thanks to all who supported the efforts of Task Force Ten with contributions of leads, stories, photos and graphics - and a kind word.

Army Reserve announces new Desert Shield/Storm Web site



By Master Sgt. Kathy Wright

WASHINGTON—Did you know that most of the nearly two pounds of mail sent daily to each of the half million Desert Shield/Storm service members was delivered by Army Reservists? It was also Army Reservists who took the initiative to place 490 road signs along the major supply routes in the featureless Saudi Arabian desert to keep the flow of traffic moving in the right direction. More than 70,000 Iraqi prisoners were processed and managed by the only military police brigade devoted to enemy prisoner of war handling – an Army Reserve unit.

This is just a handful of the fascinating facts and other information available on the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve's new Web site dedicated to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Desert Shield and Storm. The Web site serves as a tribute to the more than 84,000 Army Reservists who served as part of the largest reserve call-up since the Korean War. Leaving behind family, friends and jobs, these men and women headed to points in the United States, Europe and Southwest Asia to participate in what would prove to be a suc-

cessful test of the total Army force.

The Persian Gulf War was a watershed event in the history of the U.S. Army and U.S. Army Reserve. It marked the emergence of the Army Reserve as a full partner in America's Army. Almost all of the Army civil affairs assets deployed came from the Reserve - as well as a third of the field medical and chemical defense units; 21 percent of the maintenance units; 17 percent of the engineer units; and other critical areas.

The contributions and sacrifices of these citizen-soldiers left an indelible mark on the outcome of the 144-hour war against Iraq. More recent deployments around the world continue to build on this decade-old foundation. With each of these missions, Army Reservists demonstrate the necessity, and their ability, to fully integrate with the active duty component to form the most formidable of forces.

The Web site's address is:

www.army.mil/usar/shieldstorm/storm.htm
(Master Sgt. Wright was a member of Task Force Ten, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, at the time this article was written)

Gulf War Illness: DoD looks to the past for future guidance

By Diana Berardocco

WASHINGTON (February 9, 2001)—As the Army Reserve commemorates the 10-year anniversary of Desert Shield/Desert Storm Gulf War veterans and observers have commented on the war's stunning operational success while others find value in exploring the legacy of the efficient victory and its implications for the future. Perhaps, for the Gulf War veteran, the ultimate commemoration lies in the commitment made by the Defense Department that lessons learned from the Gulf War will be incorporated into health programs to better protect those who will serve in the future.

Among those lessons, particularly for the Reservist, is the importance of maintaining medical and environmental surveillance and medical record-keeping during all deployments, training troops on safety precautions to guard against environmental hazards, providing information about vaccines when they are administered and modernizing equipment to minimize and record false chemical alarms.

Meaningful changes have also been made in the manner in which the DoD communicates with its service members. During and after the war many veterans had unanswered health-related questions about smoke from oil well fires, battlefield exposures to depleted uranium, vaccines and medications, alarms from chemical detectors and incomplete medical records. To remedy that situation, Department of Defense opened the Office of the Special Assistant for Gulf War Illnesses, headed by Bernard Rostker. The exhaustive investigation into the incidents that happened on the Gulf War battlefield was undertaken by military and civilian professionals and helped Gulf War veterans to better understand the events of the war and how those events may have affected the health of veterans who served there. Channels of communication were opened to veterans through an extensive outreach program that included 31 town hall meetings and visits to 72 military installations; regular briefings to veteran service organizations that resulted in reaching the organizations' nearly 10 million members; the Internet web site, GulfLINK, and a newsletter, GulfNEWS; interactive e-mail system and a toll-free hotline telephone number staffed with veterans that offers one-to-one assistance to veterans who call with questions. The DoD has gained increased competence in dealing with veterans' health concerns through these new ways of interacting with servicemembers.

As the formal investigation into Gulf War battlefield events came to a close last year, it became apparent to department leadership, veteran service organizations and

the Presidential Special Oversight Board that a permanent organization was needed to meet the veterans' current and future deployment health-related concerns. With a broadened scope and more expansive name, the Office of the Special Assistant for Gulf War Illnesses, Medical Readiness and Military Deployment was established in August 2000 to ensure that lessons learned from the Gulf War about medical readiness are applied to current and future military deployments.

"We want to work closely with all entities in DoD that have responsibility for force health protection and health care," said chief of staff Michael Kilpatrick, M.D. "It is critical that those who are deployed understand all aspects of the force health protection process and its individual measures. Our commitment to help Gulf War veterans will continue uninterrupted."

Reservists face a wide range of stressful circumstances and environmental health risks while deployed. To assist them with these challenges, the new organization's most important mission is to provide all those involved in deployments with information concerning non-traditional health threats.

"We believe issues resembling those of the Gulf War may arise from current and future deployments, and without a permanent organization dedicated to working with veterans, the Department of Defense could revisit some adverse Gulf War experiences," said Dale A. Vesser, acting special assistant today.

Vesser, Kilpatrick and other staff members will continue to maintain open communication with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Department of Veterans Affairs. Vesser hopes the new organization will play a key role in working with other DoD organizations to integrate deployment health-related lessons learned into future force health protection doctrine and policy.

Kilpatrick commented that the organization's focus in working with the Reserve and National Guard components is to ensure that servicemembers pre-deployment health is sustained and assessed during and after deployment. In addition, DoD efforts need to address their healthcare concerns adequately post-deployment.

Two-way communication with servicemembers, veterans and the general public will continue through GulfLINK at <http://www.gulflink.osd.mil> until the new web site is launched in the spring of 2001. Veterans can continue to contact the office via the toll-free direct hotline for veterans at (800) 497-6261.

(Ms. Berardocco is with the Office of the Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense for Gulf War Illnesses)

Desert Shield, Desert

Before the storm



Photo courtesy Ft. McCoy PAO

MOPping up: The chemical warfare threat in the Middle East required that all soldiers undergo intensive Nuclear, Biological and Chemical warfare training before being deployed.



On the ground: Four soldiers walk around their camp wearing rain suits, gloves and M-17A1 protective masks as they try to acclimate their bodies to the heat of the Saudi summer.



Storm Anniversary

Photos courtesy Defense Visual Information Center unless otherwise noted.



Photo courtesy Ft. McCoy PAO

Bridging the gap: Overcoming obstacles in the field is an everyday part of a soldier's life. Here soldiers train by crossing a rope bridge.



Photo courtesy Ft. McCoy PAO

The journey begins: Soldiers from the 107th Maintenance Company of Sparta, Wis., board buses at Ft. McCoy. Buses were used to transport all deploying soldiers to the aerial port of embarkation.

Saying goodbye: A mother weeps as she holds onto her child after her husband departs for Saudi Arabia in support of Operation Desert Shield.



Community farewell: Entire communities, such as this one in Savannah, Ga., turn out to wish departing soldiers well as they begin the first leg of their trip to the Persian Gulf.



In country: A soldier carries his gear after arriving in Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Shield.



Up in smoke: Reservists found themselves facing fire and smoke from burning oil wells once they hit the ground in the Persian Gulf. Numerous wells were set afire by Iraqi forces prior to their retreat from Kuwait during Operation Desert Storm.

Passing the test: The Army Reserve in

By Lt. Col. Randy Pullen

On August 2, 1990, Iraq launched a full-scale invasion across the borders of its small, oil-rich neighbor, Kuwait.

This act of aggression would lead to the biggest test of the U.S. Army Reserve since a similar surprise attack forty years earlier, that of the North Korean invasion of South Korea on June 25, 1950.

Unlike 1950, when neither the active Army nor the Army Reserve were prepared for war, this time the active Army was trained and ready to respond — and depending on an equally trained and ready Army Reserve.

Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM would see a validation of the modern Army Reserve, which had been designed to correct the mistakes of its non-use in the Vietnam War. The “Total Force” Army Reserve was no longer a “force in reserve,” now it was part of the starting line-up from the beginning.

On August 8, the 2nd Brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division, the division ready brigade, deployed from Pope Air Force Base, N.C., to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Its mission was to help defend Saudi Arabia in case Iraq, having overrun Kuwait, decided to continue its aggression. The build-up for Operation DESERT SHIELD had begun.

Following the 2nd Brigade was the rest of the 82nd Airborne Division and then the rest of XVIII Airborne Corps. Helping them load the equipment, essential to stop-



Capt. (Dr.) Gamallel Rodrigues, a dentist assigned to the 402nd Enemy Prisoner of War Camp, pulls some badly rotted teeth from an Iraqi POW.



Soldiers of the 724th Trans. Co., Peoria, Ill., play football with Saudi bus drivers shortly after their arrival in the desert.

Photo by Lt. Col. Debbie Haston-Hilger

ping any Iraqi armored attack, were Army Reserve volunteers of the Military Transportation Management Command's Terminal Transportation Units. Knowing they would be needed to ship out

the Army's heavy units, they began reporting for duty at strategic ports on August 13.

By August 22, when President George Bush issued an executive order authorizing the call-up of units and individuals of the Selected Reserve, 390 Army Reservists had already voluntarily been placed on active duty to provide their critical skills to the build-up for the operation.

Besides these volunteers, an Army Reserve power projection unit was already on duty before the call-up order went out. The 1185th Transportation Terminal Unit from Lancaster, Pa., had been scheduled to perform its annual training in Wilmington, N.C., in early August. When the XVIII Airborne Corps started to move out, the 1185th was diverted to Savannah, Ga., where it worked from August 12-25 to ship out the 24th Mechanized Infantry Division from nearby Fort Stewart. The division was on its way to the Persian Gulf

six days after it was alerted.

The 1185th stayed on active duty until July 23, 1991. It did its work at ports at Wilmington, N.C., Newport News, Va., Bayonne, N.J., Sunny Point, N.C. and Rotterdam, Holland. At the latter port, it helped load up VII Corps and send it to the Gulf. The 1185th has the distinction of having worked in more ports than any other Terminal Transportation Unit during DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM.

With the Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up on Aug. 22, more than 84,000 Army Reserve soldiers provided combat support and combat service support to the Army in the Persian Gulf, in Europe and stateside.

The Army Reserve provided the majority of water purification and distribution, civil affairs support, enemy prisoner of war handling, postal operations, petroleum handling and psychological operations during the war. Among the other Army Reserve units deployed to the Persian Gulf were chemical decontamination, medical, transportation,



The 316th Quartermaster Company distributes water at an XVIII Airborne Corps site in central Saudi Arabia. The 316th, an Army Reserve unit from

the Gulf War

military police, military history, public affairs, maintenance and engineer.

A few facts and figures highlight the importance of the Army Reserve's role in the Gulf War:

- * By the end of Operation DESERT STORM, 60 percent of the troops in the 22nd Support Command were Army Reserve soldiers.

- * By the beginning of the ground phase, 16 Army Reserve Civil Affairs units had been deployed to the theater. There were 136 active component CA soldiers in theater at this time and 1,924 Army Reserve CA soldiers.

- * Almost 19,000 Army Reserve medical soldiers were mobilized. Of that number, more than 8,000 deployed to Southwest Asia, some 3,000 went to Europe to backfill active component soldiers there and the remainder stayed in the United States as backfills and to prepare for the heavy casualties predicted.

- * Seventy-four Army Reserve medical units deployed to Southwest Asia, with Army Reservists making up 37 percent of medical personnel in theater.

- * Twenty of the 97 engineer units in theater at war's end were Army Reserve.

- * The only military police brigade devoted to enemy prisoner of war (EPW) handling was the Army Reserve's 800th MP Brigade (EPW) from New York City. The brigade established and operated four EPW camps and processed some 70,000 Iraqi prisoners.

- * Ten of the Army Reserve's 16 postal companies were mobilized. One went to Fort Dix, N.J., to handle operations there. Of the 13 postal units in Southwest Asia, nine were from the Army Reserve.

- * Of the nine fire-fighting units in theater, four were Army Reserve. Of six well-drilling units, two were Army Reserve. Of eight Military History Detachments, four were Army Reserve.

- * It was not just troop units that were mobilized. Almost 21,000 members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) were ordered to involuntary active duty to fill shortages in critical skills such as water purification, military police, fuel handling, as well as combat arms specialties. More than 2,360 Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) were also called to active duty. Many of the call-ups were voluntary: some



Photo by Lt. Col. Debbie Haston-Hilger

Spec. Virginia Domaine, 724th Trans. Co., from Peoria, Ill., sleeps atop her bags after the 28-hour trip from the U.S. to Saudi Arabia.

12,000 IRR and IMA soldiers called in to the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) in St. Louis, Mo., volunteering for active duty.

- * One of the most unusual missions given to an Army Reserve Civil Affairs unit was that given to Task Force PSYOP: capture an Iraqi airfield. Because of the February 27 ceasefire, the commander of the 3rd Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division, could not use combat forces to seize Tallil Air Base. Instead he created Task Force PSYOP — elements of the 450th CA Company, a detachment of the 4th Psychological Operations Group and some Kuwaiti interpreters — and told the 450th commander to take the air base. The task force made its way to the base, seized the control tower and began broadcasting surrender appeals to the Iraqi base defenders. There was some small arms fire at the task force but soon fifty-two Iraqis surrendered and 100 fled into the desert. TF PSYOP captured the base, complete with 20 operational jet aircraft, five attack helicopters and tons of ammunition.

The ground phase of DESERT STORM began on Feb. 24, 1991, and 100 hours later, when President Bush ordered a ceasefire, the Iraqis were utterly defeated, having lost 3,847 of 4,280 tanks, more than half of their 2,880 armored personnel carriers and nearly all of their 3,100 artillery pieces. Tens of thousands of Iraqi soldiers had been captured.

American casualties to achieve this stunning victory had been 148 killed in action. A significant number of those killed in action were Army Reserve men and women. They were killed in a painful reminder that in modern war, it is not always the frontline troops who get hit the hardest.

See HISTORY, page 30



An Army Reserve historical painting

San Diego, Ca., distributed 8.4 million gallons of water during the Persian Gulf War and in support of Kurdish relief efforts in northern Iraq.

Lawyers on point

Bay State Judge Advocate General Detachment

By Staff Sgt. Susie Stevens and Anne Stuart

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—At first it sounded like a joke: the Army sending lawyers to the sands of Saudi Arabia where American troops are dug in for a possible Iraqi invasion.

But on Sept. 5, 1990 they - six lawyers and four legal assistants were -shooting M-16 rifles and brushing up on basic training at Ft. Devens. By Sept. 6 they were on their way to Saudi Arabia and the conflict moved a step closer to home.

The 10 lawyers and paralegals comprise the 94th Army Reserve Command's 46th Judge Advocate General (JAG) Detachment, which specializes in international military law.

On Aug. 25, the 46th JAG became the first Bay State Army Reserve unit activated in response to the Middle East crisis. It also became the first of the Army Reserve's 129 legal units actually deployed for duty in the Middle East.

One unit member, Spec. Susan Lynch of Abington, had planned to resume her criminal justice classes at Suffolk University in Boston the day she was called to active duty.

Instead, she was on her way to Saudi Arabia. And so was her roommate, Mary McCooles, a sergeant in the legal unit.

"We can't get rid of each other," Lynch,

20, said as she strode off a firing range at Ft. Devens.

"Misery loves company," said McCooles, who has also expected to return to college that week.

Base spokesman Walt Day said the unit departed Sept. 6 from Andrews AFB in Maryland for Saudi Arabia.

Quincy attorney Kevin Murphy of Hanover, a Reserve lieutenant colonel, commands the 48th JAG. Other South Shore members of the unit are, Capt. James A. Moore of Stoughton, a Boston police lieutenant, and Col. Jim Paisley of Chelmsford, a special town counsel in Braintree.

For McCooles and Lynch, the overseas assignment is the latest step in a friendship that began three years ago when they met in the Reserve.

Both joined to earn money for college and because they viewed Reserve work as a challenge.

"People ask me, 'How do you feel about getting mobilized?'" said Lynch. "It's my job. I obviously knew it was a possibility, even though it disrupts our lives."

And lives do get disrupted.

McCooles, a 1983 graduate of Rockland High School, needs to complete only one course to earn a bachelor's



Photos courtesy of Joe Lippincott, The Patriot Ledger

(Left) Spec. Susan Lynch, Abington, Mass., fires her M-16 rifle during her train-up prior to deployment. (Above) Army Sgt. Mary McCooles (left) and Spec. Susan Lynch were among the first Army Reserve Command soldiers to deploy to Saudi Arabia. Both were assigned to the 46th Judge Advocate General unit of Boston, Mass.

first 'legal' unit deployed



degree in American History at Bridgewater State College. The class began the day she was called to active duty.

"But I have more important things to do," McCoolle said with a sigh.

Lynch hoped to graduate from Suffolk in Aug. 1991, then go on to law school. The military assignment set those plans back by a year to 18 months, perhaps more. A job transfer Lynch requested will also be delayed, she said.

But both said they expect their careers to benefit from the contacts and experience they make with the 46th JAG.

[See JAG, page 31](#)

African American women play vital role in Gulf

By 1st Lt. Steven Alvarez

WASHINGTON—A little more than ten years ago, then Army reserve Sgt Pamela Davis stepped onto the sands of Saudi Arabia. It was Christmas day 1990 and her unit, the 411th Engineer Brigade from Brooklyn, NY, had been mobilized as part of Operation Desert Shield.

Although her boot imprints on the sands of Southwest Asia have long since been erased by time, the impact that Davis and other Army Reservists made on the Persian Gulf region and ultimately, on the world, are everlasting: a liberated Kuwait and an adversary that was decimated.

Davis' contributions in the war might not have been possible more than 50 years ago because as an African American, her race was not given equal rights in the U.S. military until July 26, 1948 after President Harry S. Truman signed Executive Order 9811 requiring the armed forces to provide equal treatment and opportunity to African Americans. Forty years later, the once oppressed race played an instrumental role in liberating Kuwait from Iraqi occupation.

During Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, African Americans composed roughly 25 percent of the Army Reserve. From that group, more than 28 percent deployed to the Persian Gulf region to support the coalition war effort.

Davis, now a sergeant first class with the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, is proud of her war service, but like many reservists, she was surprised at the mobilization.

"I guess I never actually thought there would be a war. When people join the reserves or active component, war is never a thought," the 19-year Army Reserve veteran said. She spent four months deployed in the desert. After several weeks she realized that the reserve unit concept worked not just in theory, but also in reality. It was battle tested.

"A unit that only met once a month and that had to get fillers to help, got along during that time. No confrontations. We all got along like family," Davis said. "People are aware that being a reservist is more than just a person who goes one weekend a month and two weeks out of the year," she said. "They are actually trained to do the missions at the active duty level, in fact, there were people who realized if the reserves were not called, the mission would not have been accomplished."

Desert Storm veteran Master Sgt. Loretta Barlow,

[See WOMEN, page 31](#)

Into the storm



All-terrain vehicle?: A Kuwaiti M-113 armored personnel carrier crosses a trench during a capabilities demonstration at a Kuwaiti outpost during Operation Desert Shield.

Medical care: Soldiers serving in the Persian Gulf received medical care from reservists assigned to USAR medical units deployed to the area. More than 8,000 medical soldiers deployed to Southwest Asia. The USAR comprised 37 percent of the medical personnel in theater.



U.S. Army Reserve Photo



On the Job: It was all in a day's work inspecting well-heads and checking them for possible demolitions left behind by fleeing Iraqi troops.



Business as usual: some jobs have to get done no matter where you are. These soldiers





catch up on some laundry, hanging it to dry under the desert sun.



A grim task: Military personnel sift through the remains of a warehouse hit by an Iraqi Scud missile Feb. 25, 1991, killing 27 U.S. Army Reserve personnel and wounding 100 others during Operation Desert Storm. The building housed the 475th QM Group (Provisional).



Protect and defend: This Reservist poses for a picture holding captured gear.

Photo courtesy Ft. McCoy PAO



On target: An explosion scatters debris during a live-fire demonstration, part of Operation Desert Shield.

Feeding the masses: Reservists prepare a pallet of Meals-Ready-to-Eat for shipment.

Joint training: A Saudi Arabian soldier armed with a German 5.56mm Heckler and Koch HK 33B rifle participates in a live-fire exercise.



A deadly sting: A soldier gets instruction on the finer points of firing the infrared missile system known as a Stinger.



PAINTING HISTORY

Reservist spends career recording combat through artist's eyes

By Master Sgt. Kathy Wright

Army reservist Lt. Col. Frank M. Thomas prepared to participate in Desert Storm 10 years ago. He packed his duffle bag with the tools of his soldierly trade – graphite pencils, sketchpad and 35mm camera.

The Utah resident was anxious about getting the chance to draw his impressions of Southwest Asia. It was a case of déjà vu for the Delta High School art teacher as he had also been one of approximately 45 official U.S. Army combat artists documenting the poignant scenes of Vietnam more than three decades before. This latest deployment meant Thomas would become the first known Army combat artist to cover two wars. It's a thrill he says he looks back on with awe even today.

The Brigham Young University art education graduate did not begin his career as a soldier armed with a paintbrush. Following his initial training, the then National Guard lieutenant's first assignment was as executive officer of a Fort Riley, Kan., 9th Infantry Division 105mm field artillery firing battery headed to Southeast Asia.

After several months of action in South Viet Nam's Mekong River Delta, Thomas rotated to the position of executive officer of Headquarters Company, U.S. Army Vietnam, located in Saigon. It was there he caught wind of the Army's combat artist program.

"Just by chance I ran into a fellow Brigham Young University student who happened to be a member of one of the art teams," recalled Thomas, by then married and a father of two. "After talking with him, I applied for one of their positions and the rest is history."

The rest is actually recorded history as the 28-year-old officer ended up heading two of the five-person teams

tasked with portraying combat through the eyes of an artist.

"It was one of the most exciting periods of my life," said Thomas who, as an artist, was presented the Army's Air medal for helicopter combat assaults. "By traveling with units during their operations, I had the unique opportunity to see the war beyond the perimeter of the average soldier. At the same time I ended up seeing a lot more combat."

Besides a written journal on his wartime experiences, Thomas returned to the States with a new appreciation for acrylic paints – a medium he had little experience with before deploying.

"Since we were continually on the move, we initially captured the different scenes with pencil sketches and photographs," he explained. "We would then go back to produce a painting from these first efforts. Our end product was normally acrylic paint on canvas, which was pretty much a new format for me, but I learned to work with it. As a matter of fact, that is what I use exclusively to this day."

In 1969, Thomas returned to Brigham Young University to attend graduate school. He also continued his military service by commanding an artillery battery in the Utah National Guard before transferring to the Army Reserve in 1976. As life became more hectic, the father, husband, stu-



U.S. Army Photo



(Left) Frank Thomas' painting, titled "Baghdad Express," captures a Special Operations/Delta Force commando team defending its CH-47 Chinook helicopter from enemy fire during a nighttime operation. This painting was one of several pieces worked on by the Army Reserve combat artist while he was deployed in support of Operation Desert Storm. (Above) While on tour in Vietnam as an Army combat artist in 1967, 1st Lt. Frank Thomas recorded the scenes of everyday life for U.S. soldiers. (Right) Thomas puts the finishing brush strokes on one of his most recent paintings in his Utah studio. Since retiring from the U.S. Army Reserve, Thomas continues to teach high school art classes and working on western, wildlife, military and historical religious pieces. (Upper right) "The Ultimatum - Standoff at Safwan" displays a run-in between Iraqi and American forces over a piece of desert real estate. The area had been designated as a negotiation site for upcoming peace talks. Shortly after spotting the intimidating U.S. M1 Abrams tanks, enemy troops headed out.



dent and soldier found little time for his original love – art.

“I had, for some reason, lost interest in drawing. It just wasn’t one of my priorities. But in 1985, I remember pondering a scripture from the Bible,” recalled Thomas, a devout Mormon. “It basically said the Lord gives us talents and that someday we will be called to answer for our use of them. I realized I needed to put my skills back to use.”

Little did he know at the time that commitment would mean taking up combat gear again. But a surprise call in late 1990 from another former Vietnam combat artist put Thomas on alert.

“The fellow that phoned had just volunteered for duty in Desert Storm and he let me know he had given them my name as well,” said the then 52-year-old reservist. “Ironically, he ended up not going but I was on my way to Fort Jackson, S.C., by the end of February.”

Thomas would not end up going alone though. He was joined by another Army Reserve and civilian freelance artist, Captain Mario Acevedo. Once in country, the Army’s only Desert Storm combat art team roamed the desert for seven weeks in search of scenes to draw and photograph. According to Thomas, it was a different experience than some thirty years before.

“In Vietnam, we would receive specific instructions and unit schedules three to five days in advance of our movements. All we were told when we reported for Desert Storm was to ‘don’t get lost and stay out of trouble,’” Thomas recounted with a laugh. “Since we arrived as the ground war ended, our biggest challenge was keeping up with the units’ locations.”

“We stood outside the King Khalid Military City facility and watched for the different unit patches on the soldiers’ uniforms,” said the father and grandfather of three. “Our conversations steered us in the direction of where the action was.”

One such lead brought Thomas to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized). The unit’s commander, Col. Tony Moreno, relayed to Thomas what had happened just days before when he was instructed to secure an Iraqi airfield near Safwan – a site designated for future peace talks.

“Apparently as the unit’s 3,000 man armored force approached the city, enemy tanks were spotted,” recalled Thomas. “Not wanting to start the war anew, Moreno rode

a lone Bradley Fighting Vehicle forward to communicate with the Iraqi troops. Bearing the message of ‘move out or suffer the consequences,’ Moreno was, in turn, told the enemy commander would have to contact Baghdad for instructions first.”

According to Moreno, this confrontation would be the first of several unproductive conferences between the two sides. Finally, Allied Forces Commander General Norman Schwarzkopf, tired of the standoff, passed the word down to “give them until 1600 hours then have Tony roll over them!”

Thomas’s large canvas painting, titled “The Ultimatum: Standoff at Safwan,” depicts the 1530-hour meeting between the Iraqis and Americans.

“As I walked the site days later with the colonel, I could picture the scene as he described it,” Thomas commented. “I was told that as the line of intimidating M1 Abrams tanks

came within the enemy’s view, Moreno offered the enemy his last ultimatum. The Iraqi armored brigade was gone by 1600 hours.”

Only able to make sketches and take photographs during the short time they were deployed, the art team relocated to a Washington, D.C. studio in April for six months to finish their work. He managed to complete six large

canvasses – two of them 20 square feet in size – which meant dedicating a minimum of 200 to 400 hours apiece. They, along with his sketches and paintings of Vietnam and others done during previous military assignments, are part of the Army’s 12,000-piece art collection that dates back before the Civil War.

Retired from the military since 1995, Thomas plans to wind up his civilian teaching career this year as well. He is looking forward to keeping his paintbrush in motion though.

“I would have never thought the road I would travel in life would allow me to combine two of the things I care so deeply about– creating art and being a soldier,” remarked Thomas who also operates a studio in Holden, Utah. “I marvel that some of my pieces are in the company of such great art practitioners as Frederick Remington and Winslow Homer. I just hope my work serves as a fitting tribute for all those who serve in uniform.”

(Master Sgt. Wright was a member of Task Force Ten, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, at the time this article was written)



"Keeper of the Keys"

By Master Sgt. Kathy D. Wright

When the Army Reserve's 800th Military Police (Enemy Prisoner of War) Brigade mobilized for Operation Desert Storm ten years ago, unit member Lt. Col. Ted Szakmary had no idea his trip to Southwest Asia would uncover facts about his own father's war experiences 55 years before – as a Hungarian POW of the American forces.

What the Long Island, N.Y., resident did know was the treatment he provided the prisoners in his charge during this deployment would make a difference in the lives of countless people long after the conflict ended. Personal experience had taught Szakmary that. Because of the humane manner he experienced at the hands of U.S. soldiers during World War II, his father immigrated to America with his wife and son. It was the beginning of a journey that would come full circle.

During his eight-month deployment to Saudi Arabia, Szakmary, who is currently commander of the 220th Military Police Brigade of Gaithersburg, Md., was responsible for the accounting and care of nearly 70,000 captured Iraqis. The North Babylon schoolteacher coordinated closely with officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross, one of whom provided a crucial link to World War II POW records and the key to unlocking information on Szakmary's father who had passed away in 1955.

"I was only eight years old when my father died," explained Szakmary, "and all I really knew about what had happened to him during the war was just bits and pieces. Ironically, it wasn't until I arrived in the Persian Gulf that

I was able to fill in some of the gaps – thanks to Luca Piazia."

Piazia, a Red Cross senior agent, knew just where to look for the details. His own Italian grandfather had been a prisoner of war of the Americans at about the same time. When learning of their mutual experience, he offered his help and the resources of an organization that had been tracking the status of prisoners of war for more than 100 years. Piazia's search produced a copy of the senior Szakmary's capture card – a form of identification – and other previously unknown facts.

"What I discovered is that my father worked as a Hungarian border guard before joining the ranks of the nationalized police in 1939," recalled the now Army Reserve brigadier general. "He eventually went to the Eastern front and fought near Stalingrad before his artillery unit was forced to retreat. In the process of fleeing to Germany, he surrendered to an element of Patton's 3rd Army and was interned near



Brig. Gen. Ted Szakmary during Operation Desert Storm

Nuremberg."

The records show Szakmary's father became a camp cook, while his wife-to-be worked just outside the camp's gates as a seamstress. After 18 months of captivity, the prisoners were given an ultimatum – return home or stay on in the camp. The choice was apparently easy for the battle-weary soldier.

"The one thing I remember my father saying was that the U.S. troops treated the prisoners as best they could. It made a life-long impression on him," added Szakmary. "He would never return to his homeland, and I believe his positive memories, while being held by the Americans, were the reason he headed to America."

Categorized as “displaced persons,” the Szakmarys’ odyssey took them to the Boston area. Ted graduated from Ohio State University and received his commission as a 2nd lieutenant in 1969. More than three decades later, he still recalls his commitment and motivation to put on a military uniform at the time U.S. forces were serving in Vietnam.

“It may sound cliché, but I felt a need to pay this great nation back for giving my family the opportunity to live the American dream,” recounted the father of three. “And I think my father would be not only surprised, but pleased, to know I played a role in handling the POWs during Desert Storm – that I became the ‘keeper of the keys.’”

According to Szakmary, the good treatment the American MPs became renown for among the Iraqi troops was due in large part to the brigade members themselves.

“Those interned at our camps were treated the same way we would want our soldiers provided for if taken prisoner. The Iraqis were fed before our own soldiers and adminis-

tered the same quality of medical care,” he stressed. “I think it was, and is, important to treat any prisoners of war like another country’s patriots. Thanks to the dedication and hard work of our MPs, I know that to have been the case during the Gulf War.”

In memory of his father’s experience, Szakmary continues to share the message he believes all Americans, particularly those who are charged with the care of enemy troops, cannot afford to forget.

“Once a soldier becomes a prisoner, the healing process of war begins. POWs will eventually return home and they will remember the kind of treatment they were subjected to. Those feelings are handed down through the generations,” he concluded. “I serve as a testimonial to the truth of that statement. God bless America.”

(Master Sgt. Wright was a member of Task Force Ten, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, at the time this article was written)

A Look Back

Editor’s Note: This feature contains several historical items about the Army Reserve’s participation during the Persian Gulf conflict. It is written by Lt. Col. Randy Pullen who is with the Public Affairs and Liaison Directorate, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve.

Presidential call-up

On August 22, 1990, President Bush authorized the call-up of Selected Reserve units and individuals for Operation DESERT SHIELD. More than 84,000 Army Reserve soldiers went on to provide combat support and combat service support to the Army in the Persian Gulf and stateside.

Activating units

On August 27, 1990, Army Reserve units begin activating for Operation DESERT SHIELD. Hundreds of Army Reservists had already volunteered and been placed on active duty, knowing how critical their skills were for any build-up. Reserve units, especially power projection units, were called up in order to move the Army to the Persian Gulf. Other types of units were mobilized as well. The first Army Reserve unit mobilized was the 46th Judge Advocate General Detachment (International Law Team), Boston, Mass., which was quickly deployed to Saudi Arabia and served as the legal staff for the 22nd Support Command. The case of Army Reserve lawyers illustrates how Army Reserve capabilities are needed at both ends of any deployment: The deployed commander and the troops in the theater of operations have numerous legal needs, of

course, but there are a number of legal issues -- such as the preparation of wills and powers of attorney -- that must be taken care of before soldiers can move from home station in the United States.

USARC established

In the middle of the biggest mobilization of the Army Reserve in a generation, an important development takes place in the organizational structure of the Army Reserve. The U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) is provisionally established on October 1, 1990. One year later, USARC becomes a Major Subordinate Command of Forces Command (FORSCOM). The following year, on October 1, 1992, USARC assumes command of all Army Reserve units, less special operations forces and those Army Reserve units outside the continental United States.

Supply and Support

The 842nd Quartermaster Company (Petroleum Supply) from Kansas City, Kans., had the mission of providing temporary water and petroleum products storage facilities at corps and theater level. It had both 10,000 and 50,000-gallon collapsible storage tanks, forward area refueling equipment and 5,000 gallon tank trucks. Mobilized on October 11, it left Fort Riley on November 11. The 66 members of the company were augmented by 35 active component soldiers, some who were recent graduates of Quartermaster AIT at Fort Lee, Va. During the period of December 18, 1990 to April 23, 1991, the 842nd pumped more than 44 million gallons of petroleum products to user units.

Continuing The Fight

Preventive Medicine Unit works to keep soldiers alive and fit



By Master Sgt. Kathy D. Wright

Ask U.S. Army Reservist Colonel William J. Phillipsen and he'll tell you that bullets or missiles are not the only threats to a soldier's life when he or she is sent off to war. In fact, statistics historically show countless conflicts have been won or lost because of disease or non-battle injuries.

During more recent times the drive to keep the fighting forces in good health has been lead by preventive medicine units. They are primarily charged with deterring food and water-borne problems due to improper field sanitation practices. It is the type of job that keeps Phillipsen, and the dozen or so troops he commands in the 983rd Medical Detachment, busy. One of their biggest challenges came ten years ago when hundreds of thousands of service members deployed in support of Desert Storm.

"I remember watching as events began to unfold in Southwest Asia, and I had this feeling that I should be there," said the Spooner, Wis., resident. Phillipsen, who also serves as a doctor of entomology as a civilian, didn't have long to wait; he received notice to mobilize in November 1990. Because of the limited preventive medicine resources in the active Army's inventory, the 983rd was one of several Army Reserve units called upon to stem the number of casualties. It would be Phillipsen's first time to see action in a hostile environment, but the assignment didn't mean he and his crew were unprepared for what faced them.

"One of my first military assignments was to monitor and improve

the living conditions of the thirty to forty thousand Vietnamese refugees sent to Fort Chaffee, Ark., in 1975," he recalled. "It was a real eye-opening experience. Then in 1980, I was assigned to Fort McCoy, Wis., when the Cuban boat refugees arrived. While each of these missions varied in its scope and people, the need to maintain a healthy environment was a constant. These operations definitely served as good training grounds."

His earlier hands-on education served him well during the Gulf War. No sooner had his boots hit the Saudi sand in December 1990, Phillipsen discovered there was reason to be concerned.

"One of the first problems we encountered was the 'mom and pop' food concessions which had sprung up and were making soldiers sick. As foreigners, the U.S. troops were not accustomed to the bacteria of the region. We realized that needed to get fixed fast."

The fix came when the Army offered GIs free hamburgers, hot dogs and other food at the roving "wolfmobiles." Hand-washing devices were also erected. The members of the 983rd continued their work by inspecting dining facilities, latrines, showers, water points and unit areas for cleanliness. Water – a vital necessity for the Army's ultimate weapon – and its sources, required continual testing as well.

Because of the vastness of the battlefield area, preventive medicine personnel spread their knowledge by arranging instruction on field sanitation fundamentals for representatives of 84 units. "Minimize risk-maximize chance of mission success" became the motto of the 983rd.

"We once received a report that troops located at one of the compounds were being 'eaten up.' After going out and taking a look at their area, we discovered food was not being properly stored and trash was not getting disposed of correctly. This, in turn, drew rats which brought fleas," recalled Phillipsen. "Reminding them what needed to be done solved the problem."

Other challenges the 983rd members faced were not so easy to fix. Because units were so spread out and preventive medicine personnel were limited in number, they were constantly busy.

"Our people worked very hard the entire six months we were deployed," emphasized Phillipsen who was awarded the Bronze Star for his efforts during the war. "The positive side to that is we became a more cohesive unit. We were all in this together and that made it easier to deal with the fact that we were in harms way. It was still important for us to do our mission though regardless of what was happening around us."

According to military figures, the efforts of the 983rd and the other similar units during Desert Shield and Storm contributed to the Army's lowest disease and non-battle injury rates since before World War II. That accomplishment is a source of genuine pride and honor for the veteran commander. It is a feeling he often shares with his troops as they head out individually to support numerous operations, including sever-

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al medical humanitarian relief efforts to Central America, in the decade since.

"As big of a sacrifice as it was for all of us to go to the Persian Gulf, I wouldn't have wanted to miss doing my part," Phillipsen remarked. "It would have been like constantly studying for an exam and never get-

ting to take the test. In my view, we not only took the exam, we passed with flying colors."

(Master Sgt. Wright was a member of Task Force Ten, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, at the time this article was written)

7th ARCOM

Forward-stationed Reserve units played vital role during Gulf War

By: Lt. Col. Burt Masters, 7th ARCOM PAO

HEIDELBERG, Germany—Deploying from the snow and cold of Germany to the desert sand of Southwest Asia, five Germany-based Reserve units of the 7th Army Reserve Command played a small, but vital role in the overall success of Operation Desert Shield/Storm.

This was an historic event, marking the first time that forward-stationed Reserve units in Europe mobilized and deployed in conducting wartime operations. "All Ready, Already Here," the 7th ARCOM soldiers lived up to their motto through their rapid and highly successful mobilization and employment in the Gulf War.

Beginning December 26, 1990, the first of five 7th ARCOM units (244th Rear Tactical Operations Center - VII Corps) mobilized and deployed to Southwest Asia with their active-Army parent organizations. The Active Component (AC) assigned wartime missions to the units in accordance with Army doctrine for rear operations.

The 7th ARCOM units served as rear tactical and operations units for the VII Corps, 1st Armored Div., 1st Infantry Div., 3rd Armored Div. and 2nd Corps Support Command. Their missions were to monitor the close and deep battles; manage the terrain of Corps and Division rear areas; plan, monitor and direct rear tactical operations; provide area damage control; and coordinate security (cluster and base defense) for rear areas.

The rapid deployment of 7th ARCOM units to the War Theater from their European base, illustrated the vital role that a forward-stationed Army Reserve organization can play in supporting wartime contingencies. Also, the units' smooth integration and interface with their AC organizations validated the effectiveness of the Total Force concept.

Following their service in the Gulf War, the units returned to their home stations in Germany and inactivated. Three of the original five units continue today in their proud tradition of service as part of the 7th ARCOM in Germany (309th Rear Area Operations Center, Hanau; 317th RAOC, Wiesbaden; and 345th RAOC, Bamberg). They were among 19 of 22 of the 7th ARCOM's units that were later mobilized and deployed in support of Operations Joint Endeavor/Guard (Bosnia Peace Mission). Lessons learned from the Gulf War served these units well while performing their peace missions in the Balkans.

(Lt. Col. Masters is the Public Affairs Officer for the 7th Army Reserve Command)

7th ARCOM Units in ODS/S

244th Rear Tactical Operations Center (RTOC), assigned to Headquarters, VII Corps; located in Saudi Arabia, from 26 Dec 90 to 24 Apr 91.

302nd RTOC, assigned to the 3rd Armored Division; located in Saudi Arabia, 6 Jan to 25 Feb 91; Iraq, 25 Feb to 18 Mar; Kuwait, 18 Mar to 10 Apr; and Saudi Arabia, 10 Apr to 18 May *(exists today - reflagged as the 309th RAOC in Sep 92)*

306th RTOC, assigned to the 1st Infantry Division (Forward); located in Saudi Arabia, 6 Jan to 25 Feb 91; Iraq, 25 to 27 Feb; Kuwait, 27 Feb to 23 Mar; Iraq, 23 Mar to 18 Apr; and Saudi Arabia, 18 Apr to 7 May.

312th RTOC, assigned to the 1st Armored Division; located in Saudi Arabia, 27 Dec 90 to 25 Feb 91; Iraq, 25 Feb to 18 Apr; and Saudi Arabia, 18 to 26 Apr. *(exists today - reflagged as 345th RAOC in Sep 92)*

317th Rear Area Operations Center (RAOC), assigned to the 2nd COSCOM; located in Saudi Arabia, 15 Jan to 7 May 91. *(exists today under same name).*

After the storm



Harrowing ordeal: Former prisoner of war Maj. Rhonda Lee Cornum, a flight surgeon assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 229th Aviation Brigade, sits next to U.S. Army Col. Richard Williams on a C-141B Starlifter transport aircraft after her release by the Iraqi government during Operation Desert Storm.



Victory celebration: Fireworks light up the night sky above the Lincoln Memorial at the conclusion of the National Victory Celebration which was held in honor of the Allied Forces' liberation of Kuwait during Operation Desert Storm.

A hearty welcome: Crowd members gather to welcome returning troops following their participation in Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm.





Meeting of the minds: The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Collin Powell (left), confers with Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander-in-chief, U.S. Central Command, in one of their many meetings during the conflict.



Photo courtesy Ft. McCoy PAO

Welcome home gift: A proud father meets the newest addition to his family, born while he was away participating in Operation Desert Storm.



Headline news: A young spectator holding up a newspaper with the headline "Welcome Home" during the National Victory Celebration parade honoring the coalition forces of Desert Storm.



Ten years after the storm

Desert Shield, Desert Storm

NAACP, Army Reserve, honor Reservist killed in action,



(Clockwise from left) Spc. Anthony Madison, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, who was killed in action during Operation Desert Storm. (Inset) Madison's funeral. Maj. Gen. Rodney Ruddock (right), Commander, 99th RSC, honors Madison's family during a ceremony aboard the Keystone State by presenting Madison's daughter Tacarra, and son, Anthony Jr., with commander's coins. Keystone State, the largest barge-derrick in today's Army is docked at Baltimore's Inner Harbor in support of the NAACP Convention. Chief Warrant Officer Farrell Chiles shakes hands with President and Chief Executive Officer of the NAACP Kweisi Mfume. Staff Sgt. Jerome Taylor, 949th TC, and Chiles dance to the songs of the 307th Army Band, with children touring the Keystone State. The 99th RSC commander is shown here with Madison's family, from the left, son, Anthony Jr.; daughter, Tacarra; and wife, Leann. Staff Sgt. Brian Neukum, 307th Army Band, sounds Taps across Baltimore's Inner Harbor, during the ceremony. U.S. Department of Defense representative Jimmy Love shows his respect during the National Anthem.



U.S. Army Reserve photo

Story by Jack Gordon

BALTIMORE, Md.—"It makes me feel really good now ... to know that my husband has not been forgotten," said Leann Madison, "and that people still care about him and about us."

Madison lost her husband, Spc. Anthony Madison, during Operation Desert Storm almost 10 years ago.

"It's still hard," Madison said. "We'll never forget him."

Madison and her children, Anthony Jr., and Tacarra, were honored guests at the NAACP convention in June, where the Army Reserve also remembered Specialist Madison, a 99th RSC soldier. He was among 27 others who were killed during a Scud missile attack in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia on Feb. 25, 1991, during the war's final

hours. More soldiers were lost during the war from the ranks of the Army Reserve than from those of the active Army component, underscoring the dedication to duty of Army Reserve soldiers.

Madison served with the 14th Quartermaster Detachment, a Reserve unit from Greensburg, Pa., assigned to a water purification mission in support of Operation Desert Storm. The unit had only arrived in the Southwest Asia Theater a week before, and was awaiting its equipment and mission order when the missile struck.

In the single, most devastating enemy action of the war, 27 soldiers were killed and 100 were wounded. Thirteen of the soldiers killed-in-action, and 43 of those wounded-in-action were actually assigned to the 14th. Replacement soldiers from other units were also being housed in the

salute families



**Photos by
Jack Gordon**



Photo by Master Sgt. Vicki Washington

transient barracks at the time.

Madison and her children were recognized by both organizations as supportive family representatives of the African-American soldier, receiving the commander's coin.

"I reserve these coins for only those soldiers and patriotic citizens who have given something special to America," said Maj. Gen. Rodney D. Ruddock, Commander, 99th Regional Support Command.

"These children have given something very special to America," Ruddock noted before presenting Madison's two children with his coin.

The ceremony was conducted aboard the deck of Keystone State, the largest barge-derrick in the Army. Moved from its homeport at nearby Curtis Bay by a 949th

Transportation Company tugboat, BD 681 is capable of transferring heavy vehicles or equipment from offshore ships to unimproved ports during military movements or emergency response operations.

Keystone State is appropriately named for the soldiers of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment, a Pennsylvania unit whose lives were lost in the Scud attack. Madison was the only African-American soldier from the 14th who was killed-in-action.

"It's important for us (949th Transportation Co. soldiers)—and an honor to be here today in support of those soldiers for whom Keystone State is named, and for Mrs. Madison and her children," said 1st Sgt. Levi Maynard, 949th Transportation Co.

See NAACP, page 30

Ten years after the storm



Photo by Jack Gordon



Sgt. First Class Kelly Luster



Photo by Tony Johnson

(Clockwise from left) World War II Veteran Julius Falcon plays "Taps" as he has for every memorial service for the 14th QM Det. since the ceremonies began 10 years ago. Paula Boliver Wukovich receives a copy of the Congressional Record of Senator Rick Santorum's speech to the Senate honoring the 14th from Keith Schmidt, state director for Santorum. A closeup of the 14th QM Det. sculptures, designed by Susan Wagner, Pittsburgh, PA. Maj. Gen. Rodney Ruddock (left) and Melissa Wukovich stand near wreaths placed at the 14th QM Memorial as Maj. Steve Harmon (far right), public affairs officer for the 99th Regional Support Command, reads the names of each of the 14th Quartermaster soldiers killed in action.

Gulf War Ceremony

Victims of scud attack remembered

Story and photos by Tony Johnson

ATLANTA—Ceremonies were held Feb. 25 to honor soldiers from the Army Reserve's 14th Quartermaster Detachment based in Greensburg, Pa., who were killed or injured 10 years ago in an Iraqi Scud missile attack during Operation Desert Storm. More than 500 family members, soldiers, veterans and local citizens filled the gymnasium at Greensburg Central Catholic High School to pay their respect.

Paula Boliver Wukovich, widow of Spec. John Boliver, Jr. who was killed in the attack, delivered some of the most poignant remarks at the ceremony. She described her emotions when she first learned of the attack and the feeling of dread she experienced when she heard the 14th

Quartermaster was housed in the makeshift warehouse barracks that had been struck.

"My life was shattered and I didn't see how the pieces would ever fit together again," said Wukovich. She stressed the importance of the family members of those killed and the other survivors from the attack getting together for these memorial services.

"It's essential to healing. No one else can understand what you're going through. I couldn't have made it through those first few years without them. We all have scars and wounds that hopefully make us more compassionate and stronger. The sacrifices of these soldiers are even more meaningful because we are all now better human beings from having gone through this."

She went on to say that it has taken ten years but now



Photo by Jack Gordon

she can say "I'm looking forward to tomorrow again, I'm fully happy. Speaking today has brought me full circle. It's the best tribute I can give to my husband."

Also speaking at the ceremony were U.S. Rep. John P. Murtha of Johnstown, Pa.; Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Plewes, chief of the Army Reserve; Maj. Gen. Rodney D. Ruddock, commanding general of the 99th Regional Support Command; Sgt. Maj. of the Army Jack L. Tilley; and Keith Schmidt, state director for U.S. Sen. Rick Santorum.

The Iraqi Scud missile attack on Feb. 25, 1991 was the single most devastating attack on U.S.

forces during the war. Twenty eight soldiers were killed and 99 were wounded. Of those casualties, 13 members of the 14th were killed and 43 were wounded. Eighty-one percent of the unit's 69 members were killed or wounded and the 14th suffered the greatest number of casualties of any coalition unit during the war.

"When these soldiers left Greensburg, many of you were here exchanging final embraces and whispering, as I did,

prayers that they might fulfill their duty and return safely," said Ruddock, who was the chief of staff of the 99th during the Gulf War. "Know now, here today, that their lives were lost in the truest spirit of the American soldier, and that the people of Kuwait remain free of ruthless tyranny today for their effort."

First Sergeant Terry Davis, a member of the 14th who was wounded in the attack also spoke at the ceremony. "Time has made it easier," he said, "but we still miss them each day."

The headquarters for the 14th Quartermaster is located adjacent to the high school where the first ceremony was held. A solemn memorial to the soldiers of the 14th killed or wounded was constructed outside the headquarters and was dedicated on the one-year anniversary of the Scud missile attack. Following the ceremony at the high school, the attendees moved outside to the memorial for a wreath laying ceremony.

Matthew and Melissa Wukovich, the children of Spec. Boliver, and Joshua Davis, son of 1st Sgt. Davis, assisted with placement of the wreaths at the memorial.

Wreaths were placed on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania, the U.S. Army, Army Reserve, and on behalf of the 99th Regional Support Command.

Following the placement of the wreaths, the names of each of the soldiers killed in action were read aloud followed by a 21-gun salute and taps.

(Mr. Johnson is with the U.S. Army Reserve Command Public Affairs Office)



Photo by Tony Johnson

Ten years after the storm

Ceremonies mark Desert Shield's 10th anniversary

By Lt. Col. Randy Pullen

WASHINGTON—A wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery in December, honored America's citizen-soldiers who put aside their regular lives to answer the nation's call during Operation DESERT SHIELD.

The ceremony was co-hosted by Lt. Gen. Russell C. Davis, chief, National Guard Bureau, and Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Plewes, chief, Army Reserve.

Joining the two generals in laying a wreath at the Tomb was U.S. Representative Steve Buyer (R-Ind.), an Army Reserve lieutenant colonel. In 1990, as an Army Reserve Capt., Buyer was called to active duty, deployed to Saudi Arabia during Operation DESERT SHIELD, and served there throughout the Persian Gulf War.

After the wreath laying, Buyer spoke to the audience, composed primarily of soldiers and airmen from the Army Reserve and Air and Army National Guard.

Buyer said that when the United States called up its reserve components for Operation DESERT SHIELD, it was committing the American people as it had not done for quite some time.

"When America tapped her sons and daughters from every street corner in America," Buyer said, "what that meant was that it was touching part of every town in America."

This was not done during the Vietnam War because the reserve components had not been called up to any great extent. Buyer said there was another lesson from Vietnam.

"We went to the Gulf under a policy that had changed from rotation to duration," Buyer said. "In other words, go there, do your job and then come home."

Buyer finished his remarks by reminding everyone what makes the American military unique in the world.

"Those in uniform are America's crusaders," he said. "They fight for no bounty of their own. They fight for freedom."

Plewes remarked, "I think the significance of DESERT SHIELD was that it changed the equation for the reserves. "We never got a



chance to show we could really do the job in Vietnam so there may have been a lingering question.

"When DESERT SHIELD came along, we were ready. We had ready soldiers in ready units. They answered the call very quickly. This was a watershed event for the reserves. We were no longer a "for emergency use only" organization; now we were engaged from the very beginning."

Plewes said that the increased use of the reserves in the past decade — such as the more than 25,000 Army Reserve and Army National Guard soldiers deployed to Europe in support of the operations in the Balkans since 1995 — can be directly attributed to the performance of citizen-soldiers during Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM.

Plewes also credited DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM with providing today's reserve components with solid leadership.

"Those who were junior or mid-level leaders in the Gulf War are now our senior leaders

The Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery was the site of a ceremony honoring those who gave their life during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm. (Left) A member of the Old Guard is pictured during the wreathlaying ceremony. (Below, from l-r) Lt. Gen. Russell C. Davis, chief, National Guard Bureau, U.S. Representative Steve Buyer (R-Ind.), an Army Reserve lieutenant colonel, and Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Plewes, chief, Army Reserve, co-host the ceremony.



Photos by Sgt 1st Class Troy Falardeau

today," Plewes explained. "We now have a generation of leaders who know how to mobilize, they know the value of training and how to train properly, they know to do what is necessary to make their soldiers and their units better. The reserves have very much matured since 1990 and 1991."

(Editor's note: Lt. Col. Randy Pullen is a member of the Public Affairs and Liaison Directorate, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve.)

14th QM KIAs honored

Families, community share loss 10 years later

By Jack Gordon

GREENSBURG, Pa.—We tend to mark time in terms of decades – 10 years. For many of us who were part of the events 10 years ago, it hardly seems possible so much time has somehow, quietly slipped behind us ... like a long, afternoon shadow, but it has.

For the soldiers honored during February's ceremony, time ceased on February 25, 1991 after a Scud missile slammed into their barracks at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, killing 13 members of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment.

For those left behind – it heralded a new and painful time – without their loved ones, friends or neighbors. A time marked by the arrival of military officers at their doorsteps notifying them that their loved one serving in uniform during Operation Storm had been killed in an enemy action.

For those who have remained, this time has passed slowly – much more slowly — with only the memories of Sgt. John Boxler; Spec. Beverly Clark; Spec. Thomas Stone; Spec. Anthony Madison; Spec. Steven Atherton; Sgt. Allan Craver; Spec. Richard Wolverton; Spec. Frank Keough, Spec. John Boliver; Sgt. Joseph Bongiorini; Sgt. Frank Walls; Sgt. Stephen Siko; and Spec. Christine Mayes, in their hearts.

Every year throughout the past decade, the Greensburg military and civilian communities have joined the families of those killed to remember them and pay tribute to the memory of their spirit, and the spirit of their service. They gather where they first met as strangers bound together by

a terrible tragedy. They gather as a network of supportive friends, and an extended family honoring those whom many of us had never met.

They represented veterans from every war in which American Armed Forces members – soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines – fought and died for freedom's cause. Each honor guard holds their colors high into a blue sky to

recognize and honor the service of these soldiers who went, willingly, into not only the service of the United States Army, but into harm's way when they were called to duty.

Together, those who have remained have persevered, each in his or her own way, and their paths have journeyed far from that fateful day now ten years past. The families and friends of these soldiers have changed – adapted — through the years; yet their anguish and empty hearts always remind them of their loss – a loss shared by a community.

The shadow of February 25, 1991 is still cast the 14th QM Det., but there are warm places within it. One of them is here.

(Editor's Note: Jack Gordon is the Chief of Information, Public Affairs Office, for the 99TH RSC. Gordon was the PA Specialist for the 99th (then) ARCOM, from where the 14th QM Det. was mobilized. He served as a media liaison for the

unit throughout the unit's deployment, enemy attack, redeployment, and killed in action (KIA) military funeral services.)



Gulf War Veteran Christopher McHugh is embraced by his wife Heather during the National Anthem.

Master Sgt. Rich Gribenas

Ten years after the storm



GMU "Patriots" and

Photos by Lt. Col. Randy Pullen

(Bottom left) Nancy Shaw, Gulf War veteran and assistant professor of Information Systems at GMU's school of management, poses with her 8-year-old daughter, Claire, 8. In 1990, Shaw was an Army Reserve captain and Individual Mobilization Augmentee assigned to the J-2 section of U.S. Central Command. **(Top left)** Before the game, Brig. Gen. Michael Beasley, deputy commanding general, U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command (wearing beret, center) presents plaques of appreciation to GMU President Dr. Alan Merten (left), City of Fairfax Council Member Chap Petersen, Desert Shield/Storm veterans Nancy Shaw and George Evans, star player of the GMU Patriots basketball team (right). **(Above)** Brig. Gen. Beasley, (center), poses with Army Reserve volunteers who participated in the commemorative event at George Mason University's Patriot Center. **(l-r)** Army Reserve Recruiter Sgt. Teddy Wakeman, Sgt. Maj. Beth Lyle, Maj. Mike Walton, Brig. Gen. Beasley, Lt. Col. Jeff Keane, Lt. Col. Randy Pullen and Sgt. 1st Class Troy Falardeau.

By Maj. Mike Walton

FAIRFAX, Va. (Feb. 10, 2001)—George Mason University, the City of Fairfax, Virginia and the Army Reserve teamed up recently to honor veterans of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The venue for this special evening was the University's Patriot Center, a hub of community activities as well as the home to the University's basketball team.

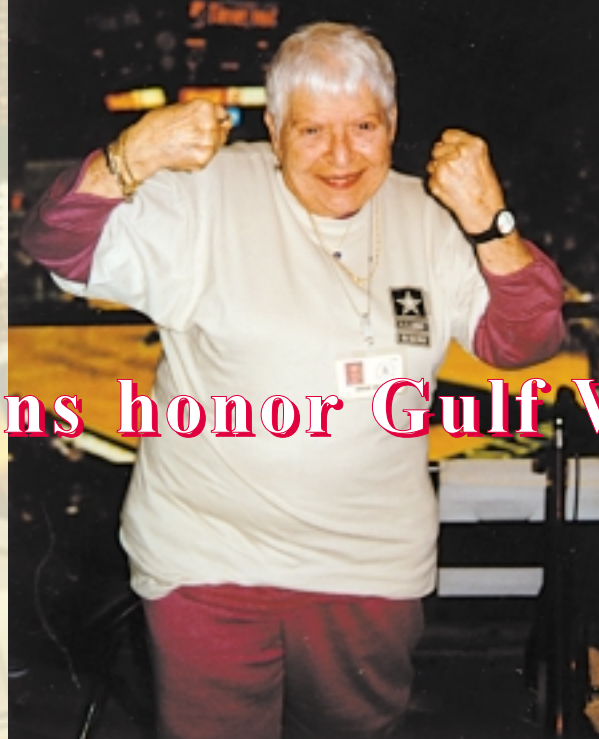
"Army Reserve Night" was organized with the cooperation of the University's events and athletics departments and Sgt. 1st Class Troy Falardeau, the National Exhibit Program Manager for the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve Public Affairs and Liaison Directorate (OCAR-PALD). He met with events and athletics officials at the school and coordinated the evening with assistance from Task Force Ten, the team coordinating all Desert Shield/Storm

events and activities for the Army Reserve. Together they transformed what would otherwise be just another night for soldiers to see a ball game into a highlight of the National Capital Region's observance — "Ten Years After the Storm."

Falardeau and the Task Force worked hard to make the night special for the entire Army family, not just the Army Reserve. The University provided a block of tickets for this Colonial Athletic Association (CAA) event and distributed them to Army Reservists living within the area, Reserve units, recruiting commands, veteran's groups, ROTC detachments, the 3rd Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) and the National Guard Bureau. Distinguished Veterans from the U.S. Soldiers and Airmen's Home were also special guests for the evening.

Volunteers distributing yellow ribbons, Reserve information and literature wore tan tee shirts

fans honor Gulf War veterans



Photos by Lt. Col. Randy Pullen

(Left) Birdie Gelfer, a resident of the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home in Washington, D.C. shows her "Hoo-ah" spirit as she models her new Army Reserve shirt. She, along with several other residents of the home, were special guests of the Army Reserve at the game. Each was given a t-shirt with the new U.S. Army Reserve logo on the front and "Army Reserve Soldiers are PATRIOTS" on the back. (Above from left to right) Philip Uhlmann, Sgt. 1st Class Donna Hairston, Ed Woessner, Lt. Col. Dennis Saltzman, Lee Corkill, Daniel Gallucci, and Sgt. Maj. Pamela Townsend.

with the wording "Army Reserve Soldiers Are PATRIOTS!" Other volunteers were at the doors handing out copies of Army Reserve Magazine and entry forms for a halftime contest song contest entitled "Sounds of Desert Storm."

The presence of George Evans, a Desert Storm veteran and the starting forward for GMU's basketball team, added to the evening's excitement. An Army Reservist from Portsmouth, Va., Evans drew media attention the week prior to the game when he was profiled by USA TODAY.

While Evans did not want to talk much about his Gulf War experiences, he did talk about how he felt about the Army – and teamwork stressing that like basketball, the Army is based upon teamwork.

"Everyone has a story," he said, "Mine isn't any better than theirs."

Representing the Chief, Army Reserve during the pre-game ceremony was Brig. Gen. Michael Beasley, who serves as Deputy Commanding General of the Army's Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command (USACAPOC) at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Beasley, an attorney working in the Fairfax area, felt it was a grand honor to stand-in for the Chief.

Dressed in the original "chocolate chip" uniform many soldiers wore ten years ago during the conflict, Beasley presented special plaques to Dr. Alan Merten, George Mason University President and to J. Chapman (Chap) Petersen, representing the City of Fairfax for their support of the Army Reserve and Reservists throughout the years. He also presented special Tenth Anniversary mementos to Evans and Capt. Nancy Shaw, a member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).

Shaw is currently the assistant professor of Information Systems at GMU's School of Management. She served in the Central Command during Desert Storm at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Fla.

"When you talk about the Gulf War, most of the students don't know much about it, they don't remember it," said Shaw. "It was a very difficult time for us with lots of coffee and little sleep."

Beasley then addressed the audience of more than 4,000 and asked them not to forget the service and sacrifices of those men and women who served during Desert Shield and Storm, as well as those men and women who are currently stationed around the world.

"Let us always remember those veterans and members of the Army Reserve who did not return from Desert Storm," Beasley added.

With a color guard backdrop provided by the 99th Regional Support Command, Sgt. 1st Class Michael Whitfield from OCAR's Comptroller and Financial Management Directorate sang the National Anthem to start the game.

The star of the evening was George Evans, a communications major, star basketball player and Gulf War veteran.

"George has meant so much to this school. He's confident and proud of his time in the Army," said Merten, who was an Air Force aide during the Johnson Administration in the 60's.

The George Mason Patriots beat William and Mary by 22 points, with Evans scoring 23 points (so far his season high). For the season, Evans is among the Colonial Athletic Association (CAA) leaders with 18.6 points and 9.5 rebounds per contest, a 59.1 shooting percentage from the field, 23 blocked shots and 32 steals. For his career, he ranks first in George Mason history with 191 blocked shots, second with 193 steals, third with 1,681 points, fifth with 861 rebounds and 17th with 193 assists.

(Sgt. Jorge E. Restrepo, 214th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment, contributed to this story. Maj. Walton was a member of Task Force Ten, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve at the time this article was written)

HISTORY, from page 9

On Feb. 25, 1991, an Iraqi SCUD missile, a terror weapon little advanced from the V-2 rockets of World War II, hit a barracks in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. Twenty-eight American soldiers were killed in the blast and 100 wounded. The soldiers killed in action were Army Reservists.

Thirteen of the dead and 43 of the wounded are from the 14th Quartermaster Detachment, a water purification unit from Greensburg, Pa. The unit had been in Saudi Arabia only six days. The casualties suffered by the 14th QM Detachment were the greatest incurred by any Army unit or any allied unit in the Gulf War. This was also the greatest loss by a single Army unit since Vietnam. The 56 casualties taken by the 69 men and women in the unit makes it percentage-wise (more than 80%) one of the hardest hit units in U.S. military history.

Victory over Iraq was not the end of the Reserve's role in Southwest Asia. The same power projection units that had been instrumental in moving the Army to Saudi Arabia now had to get the Army home. Other Army Reserve soldiers found themselves busy with the aftermath of war, such as helping Kuwait recover from months of Iraqi occupation and the destruction inflicted when the Iraqi Army fled from Kuwait. The Kurdish relief effort in northern

Iraq, Operation PROVIDE COMFORT, also involved a number of Army Reserve units.

Eventually, the citizen-soldiers mobilized for the Gulf War came home and were demobilized. Many took part in well-earned welcome home parades from a citizenry proud of their accomplishments.

The Army Reserve found itself given a renewed respect and appreciation for what its units and its soldiers could achieve. The decade that followed would see a tremendous transformation from the "old" Army Reserve. The force got smaller and more streamlined, while simultaneously becoming busier and more engaged worldwide than ever before. No longer was the Army Reserve seen as a "for emergency use only" organization. Its success in the Gulf War resulted in Army Reserve capabilities being continuously in demand, at home and abroad.

The Army Reserve of 2000 is a dramatically different Army Reserve than it was in 1990 and 1991; however, the sort of men and women who answered the country's call then are the same sort of citizen-soldiers who meet our Nation's needs now.

(Lt. Col. Pullen is with the Public Affairs and Liaison Directorate, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve.)

NAACP, from page 22

The unit operates a small fleet of tugboats and Keystone State, as uniquely qualified "waterborne" Army Reserve engineers.

Convention visitors, curious tourists and interested locals were also treated to guided tours aboard Keystone State, where they viewed a historical display of the 14th's soldiers and events during Operation Desert Storm.

The NAACP recognized Madison's duty and sacrifice as representative of that performed by thousands of African-Americans who have proudly and honorably served in America's Armed Forces.

"It's important to recognize the relationship the NAACP has with the Dept. of Defense," said Jeff Johnson, NAACP spokesman. "We appreciate the role that all of the elements in the Dept. of Defense have played in attempting to ensure (racial) equality within our armed services."

"On behalf of all America, we are indebted to your husband for making the ultimate sacrifice for his country," said program Master of Ceremonies Chief Warrant Officer Farrell Chiles, DCSPER, HQ, 63rd RSC. "But we also recognize the sacrifices you have made as a family. Those Americans who gave their lives in the desert of Southwest Asia are reminders to us that freedom is not always free."

When a monument for the 14th Quartermaster Detachment was dedicated at the unit's Army Reserve

Center in Greensburg, Pa., on Feb. 25, 1992, one year after the tragedy, then Pennsylvania Governor Robert Casey said of the 14th's soldiers:

"They were all of us – a high school football star, a lover of country music, future homemakers of America, secretaries and salesmen, writers and fishermen, postal workers and volunteer firemen, friends, lovers, father, son, brothers, and two of our daughters." The color of their skin ... did not matter. They were, one and all ... soldiers.

After a solemn moment, the bugler from the 99th's 307th Army Band, sounded Taps across the waters of the Inner Harbor. The somber notes reminding all again, that freedom is indeed ... not always ... free.

The ceremony was followed by an informal buffet luncheon and selection of music performed by the 307th, where special guests of the Chief, Army Reserve, the soldiers of the 949th Transportation Company, and the Madison family enjoyed an afternoon of music "on the water."

"I'm glad my children can be here as they honor (their father) him. When I look at my son, I still see him (Spec. Madison) every day. He looks exactly like his daddy."

(Mr. Gordon is with the 99th RSC Public Affairs Office)

WOMEN, from page 11

an Army Reservist with the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, agreed that the unity and camaraderie of Army Reserve units rivaled their active component counterparts.

"We didn't have a single person AWOL. Everyone showed up," Barlow said proudly. "The camaraderie was great. We got things done in a productive manner and everyone worked together as a group. We were pretty much ready to go," she said.

Barlow spent most of her time during the war at a logistics base. Her unit, the 926th Engineer Group from Montgomery, Ala., constructed the make-shift military installation in what Barlow called "the middle of the desert." She was there for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

"We were the most forward functioning log base," Barlow said. "It was an experience," she said. Barlow, a member of the National Association of Black Military Women (NABMW) said that although she endured the threat of Scud missile attacks and many long days in the desert, it pales in comparison to what those African American soldiers endured who served in the military years before she ever donned a uniform.

"To hear ladies talk about what they went through and to hear the way they were treated definitely makes you feel like you're a part of that lineage," Barlow said. While attending meetings of the NABMW, Barlow said she has heard the oral histories of African American soldiers who were forced to sleep in horse stables during basic training and segregated from white troops.

"They had them (black female soldiers) writing letters back home for soldiers that didn't know how to write," Barlow said. "These ladies in the past have really paved the way to where we are today," she said.

The Army Reserve has come a long way in integrating its force. There are more than 52,000 African Americans in the Selected Reserve. African Americans in the Army Reserve comprise 57 percent of the total U.S. Reserve force. Davis and Barlow are just two of the more than 19,000 African American women in the Army Reserve.

"If we can understand the backgrounds of all the different people that come into the military, we can overcome a lot of the obstacles that are out there," Barlow said. "We



(Left) Sgt. 1st Class Loretta Barlow poses with her M-16. (Right) Family members welcome home Sgt. Pamela Davis (second from right) following her return from the Gulf. From left to right are her cousin Gordon Davis, mother Delores Davis, sister Tanya Davis, friend Yvette Colon, godson Dayshon Wade, and grandmother Eloise Davis Rogers.

just have to be more caring and compassionate," she added.

(1st Lt. Alvarez was a member of Task Force Ten, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, at the time this article was written)

JAG, from page 11

Lynch may earn independent study credit from some of her overseas legal work, and McCoole hopes to enroll in a paralegal course at Northeastern University.

Although the lawyers and legal clerks aren't likely to see direct combat – their mission is to resolve questions in international military law – "they have to weapons qualify because everybody has to qualify," Day said.

Lynch and McCoole said their families support them, but worry about their safety and the long separation. "They're going to miss me. I know they are," McCoole said.

Lynch's mother, who made the one-hour trip to Fort Devens, came to see her daughter off, agreed. "We're all very proud of her, but she's my daughter and I don't want her to go," she said. "I don't enjoy it – but I think she does."

(Editor's Note: This is a reprint from the Fall 1990 Edition of the "Reservoir," a publication of the 945th U.S. Army Reserve Command's 362nd Public Affairs Detachment, Manchester, N.H. Staff Sgt. Stevens and Ms. Stuart wrote for the "Patriot Ledger" at the time this story was published.)

